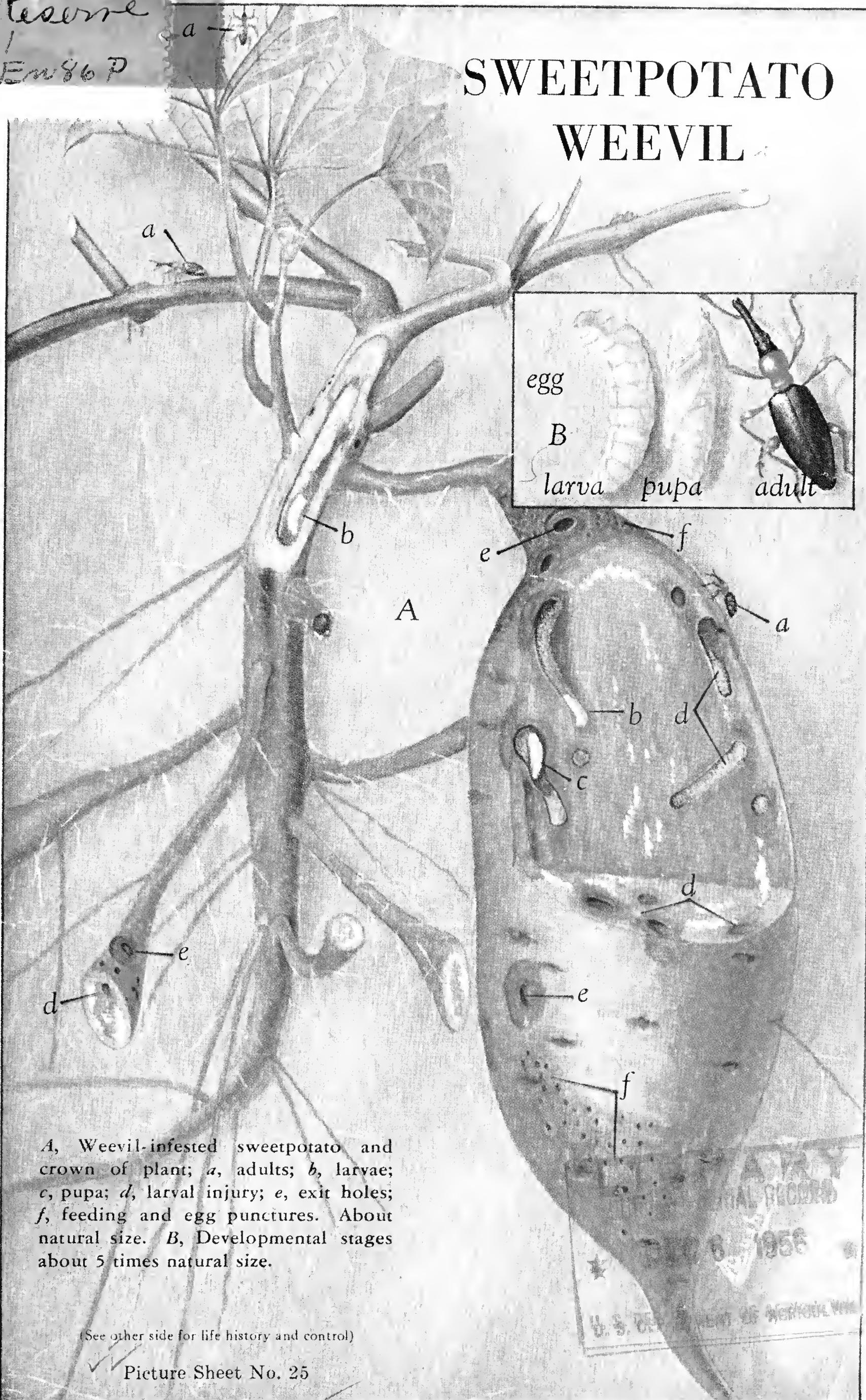


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SWEETPOTATO WEEVIL



A, Weevil-infested sweetpotato and crown of plant; *a*, adults; *b*, larvae; *c*, pupa; *d*, larval injury; *e*, exit holes; *f*, feeding and egg punctures. About natural size. B, Developmental stages about 5 times natural size.

(See other side for life history and control)

Picture Sheet No. 25

SWEETPOTATO WEEVIL

(*Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum.))

Life History and Injury

The sweetpotato weevil is the most destructive insect pest attacking the sweetpotato crop. The adult weevil lays its eggs in small holes, which it punctures in the plant stems near the surface of the soil, or directly in the potatoes when it can reach them. In about a week the eggs hatch into small, white grubs, which feed and grow in the vines or in the potatoes. In 2 or 3 weeks the grub is fully grown and about three-eighths of an inch long. While in the stem or potato, the grub changes into the pupa, or resting stage, which is white and slightly smaller than the grub. After 7 or 8 days the adult weevil crawls out of its pupal skin and emerges from the sweetpotato plant to feed and mate. The females are then ready to lay eggs. The weevils are about one-fourth of an inch long and, because of their long legs and slim body, look like large ants. If the weather is favorable, the weevil may live for several months.

The adult weevils injure the sweetpotato plant by feeding on the leaves, vines, and roots, and the grubs by feeding within the stems, roots, and potatoes. Small holes in groups on the surface of the potatoes are either feeding marks or holes made by females in laying their eggs. Larger holes are made by newly developed weevils when they emerge from the sweetpotatoes. If weevily potatoes are cut open, the grub-made tunnels can be seen, often with grubs or pupae in them. Infested sweetpotatoes have a bitter taste and are unfit for food.

The weevil is known to exist in sections of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas.

Prevention, Eradication, and Control

Most infestations of the sweetpotato weevil are established in new areas when sweetpotato plants, seed, or table potatoes are brought in from infested areas. Quarantines are maintained in the principal sweetpotato-growing States to prevent introduction of the weevil, and by States in which it is present to prevent further spread and to assist in its eradication and control. Most States maintaining quarantines permit entry of commercial sweetpotatoes from infested areas only when the stock has been fumigated with the prescribed dosage of methyl bromide. The United States Department of Agriculture is cooperating with the States in the control and prevention of spread of this weevil.

The sweetpotato weevil can be controlled by applying insecticides in accordance with approved recommendations. You can get complete information about control methods from the State plant pest control official, your county agricultural agent, or a Federal or State plant pest control inspector in your locality.

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